THE WOUNDED PIGEONS BEGIN TO FLUTTER.

Some kind friend-of the Administration we presume-fearing, and naturally enough too, that we might overlook an editorial devoted to us in the "Raleigh Standard," has enclosed it to us in a letter envelope, for which we give him our thanks. We do not object to this novel mode of calling our attention to what otherwise might have escaped us. The kindly elements of man's nature must some times be excited, else it would become too hardened by constant contact with the political world. The piteous wail that issues from the "Raleigh Standard" at the havoc we have made upon the prospects of its immaculate master at Washington, almost overcame our hardness of heart. We can even forgive the pouting indignation with which it vents its spleen upon ourself, for what it regards our "treasonable" attacks upon Franklin Pierce. We were aware when we undertook the task of exposing the whitened sepulchre at Washington, so fair and beautiful to Southern beholders, to the public gaze, that we should meet with this ungracious return from some of the pampered pet-sheets of the Administration. In this we have not been disappointed. Every now and then a beagle yelp arrests our ear, but the cover is too heavy for their tiny frames, and soon it is heard no more.

But we have at last, some cause to thank the " Standard" and all others of its stripe. Their fluttering gives us assurance that we have sped an unerring shaft and pinioned our victim to the wall. Their lamentations, while painful to us, bid us hope that we have done well our work, and that our mission must ultimately and completely succeed. And what is that mission? Is it a mission of treason to the South? Of disloyalty to the great Democratic Party? Is it a mere spite suit against Franklin Pierce? No, our enemies-and we know of none we have but his friends-may ascribe this motive to us, but it passes us by as the idle wind which we regard not, for it has no truth in it. We have a higher and nobler purpose-a purpose springing purely from our love of country and our devotion to that party whose principles we believe best calculated to preserve the integrity and perpetuity of our beneficent institutions. A man has risen up in the nineteenth cen-

tury who has done everything to demoralize a great party and to weaken the institutions of a glorious and happy country. With all the cunning devices, all the arts and artifices, all the spurious sentimentality which Yankee hypocrisy can command, this man seeks to foist himself again upon the Democratic party and the country, and he basely employs the patronage of the Government to effect his unboly purpose. It is to strike him down from the seat of power that we have entered upon this mission. In a country like ours, it is the pen and not the sword by which we may correct the abuses of power and visit upon their author a just and wholesome punishment for the treachery. We shall continue to employ ours in tearing the mask from Franklin Pierce and his Administration, and exposing its weakness, its imbecility, its corruption, its bad faith, and its utter rottenness. If we shall aid in accomplishing this end, so devoutly to be wished, we shall feel no common consolation in the fact that we have done something in our day and generation for the great party with which it has always been our pride to be connected.

FRANKLIN PIERCE AND THE NICA-RAGUAN GOVERNMENT.

The intelligence from Nicaragua will be received with emotions of regret and sympathy for the gallant spirits who are represented to have fallen in their first conflict with the Costa Rican forces. This regret will be heightened into indignation at the course pursued by the imbecile head of our Government, towards the Walker-Rivas Government. It was a course at once cruel towards a people who had established a Government by their own daring and enterprise, and unwise as it regards our own relations with Central America. The refusal to recognize the Walker-Rivas Government by the Administration, was simply an outrage, which could have found a lodgment in none other than the small mind of a political pettifogger and demagogue, who gives daily more time and consideration to the ascertainment of the preference of a Cincinnati delegate, than he does to the whole of this interesting subject. The recognition of the Walker-Rivas Government, would not only have been an act of justice in itself, but it would have been followed by its recognition in England, and all the other Governments in Christendom. And it is reserved for the American Government-no, not the proud American Government-but for the present stupid, but, thank God, tottering head of the American Government, to refuse contumeliously the right-hand of fellowship to an infant and struggling republic, within a week's sail of her own steamers.! Nor was it anything to the Pierce-Marcy concern, that the head of the Nicaraguan Government and his brave compeers were Americans who had sought their fortunes in another land, and therefore were at least entitled to our sympathy. This reverse would never have occurred to the Nicaraguan arms, but for this unnatural policy of the Administration. Men and arms, and money, would have found their way to the assistance of Walker, but for the tempest in a teapot fass the Administration made about it. It is in vain for our even blundering officers at Washington to seek shelter behind the conservative elements of the country as opposed to filibusterism! It shall not avail them. We are opposed to filibusterism, but when a Government is established, there is no filibusterism in a recognition of that Government, and the younger and more problematic its tenure, the more humane and magnanimous it would be to lend it our aid. It is a Government if it lasts but a week or a month, and we have no right, in has guided him; and under such a leadership, international comity, to refuse to recognize it. But it is all of a piece with the Pierce-Marcy policy, the distinguishing feature of which is its cowardice and imbecility. The Cincinnati Convention was the cause of this outrage upon the gallant people of a struggling republic. And now, let Mr. Secretary Marcy, and his chief. gloat, if they can, over the blood that has been spilt in consequence of their wretched stupidity and selfish ambition. We shall have more to say in future on this subject, and in the mean time must rest upon the hope that the accounts, though authentic in the main, are at least ex-

aggerated.

PIERCE AND HIS SOUTHERN

We take great pleasure in laying before our readers the following very able article from the New York Herald, upon Franklin Pierce political, and Franklin Pierce personal. The estitutional men of the North will go to Cincinnati protesting against a continuance of the present order of things at Washington. Southern men who may now think of New Hampshire, should know that his re-nomination will lose us two Senators from Indiana, one from Pennsylvania, one from New Jersey, and will prevent our electing some constitutional Senators from Wisconsin and Maine. The nomination of Franklin Pierce not only throws away the Presidency, but throws away a Democratic Senate, thus wantonly sacrificing the Democratic Party, and probably the Union itself. We cannot believe, and will not believe, that any Southern State, not even South Carolina, will vote to renominate President Pierce, until the vote is cast: From the New York Herald.

The Labors of the Pierce Missionaries in

the North. "We refer the reader to interesting telegraph items touching the labors of General Pierce's missionaries to the North. They give evidence that the Brigadier has opened his deserted camp and exhibited its fatal weakness to his own officers and soldiers, and by the same token has published the strength of his opponents. "The President is a candidate for re-nomination by the democratic party. Those who know his position and understand the tenures by which he holds a place in that party, will come to the conclusion at once that he is grossly deceived by those whom he regards as his friends or that he is deceiving them. If the truth is ever known it will probably show strong proofs of the truth of both these propositions in the conduct of the President and his nominal supporters.

"In order to comprehend more accurately

the strange problems suggested above, and to understand the present attitude and purposes of General Pierce, his short career should be divided into what may be termed his official and personal character—his magistracy and his manhood; for by the former he addresses the South, by the latter he is known to the North. " It is easy to see from this reference that his weakness at home is urged by him as a reason why he should be sustained in the South-that his sacrifices here were incurred as a penalty for his devotion to the constitution and the Union. Never was duplicity put to a baser use. Never were honest men misled by a more shallow and groundless device. Never were the faithful adherents of the constitution in the ree States more grossly misrepresented. We oncede that if, by an honest adherence to the pirit of the national compact—a true ad-ninistration of the executive office—by upholding alike the rights of all sections of the country, he has incurred the penalties of public censure, it is the duty of patriots, of whatever party, to vindicate the right in sustaining him. On such a basis the South, ought to support

to that cause by rallying round and sustaining s representative. Next to the service we owe to the country that of dealing fair and honestly by those who adminsster its affairs in the spirit of the Constitution. Upon such men, under our economical and parsimonious system rewards cannot be too liberally bestowed or public conidence too generously conferred. On the other hand he who is entrusted with high duties, and is the object of exalted honors, but who fails to meet the approbation of the country in his personal and official relations to its citizens, and forfeits, for whatever cause, the confidence of the people, is amenable to the severest criticism, and is entitled to the least possible share

him, because, in doing so, she will only uphold

the cause of justice and maintain her allegiance

of popular sympathy.
"Now we say to the South, General Pierce has sacrificed nothing in the North on your ac count. His weakness here does not arise from upholding measures which you deem vital to the peace and harmony of the Union. If he has so discharged the duties of the chief magistracy as to satisfy you, he has so con-ducted his personal relations here as to sacri-fice public confidence in his integrity as a man, in his wisdom as an officer, and in his patriot ism as a citizen. His weakness in the North has added nothing to the rights or to the security of the South, and is in no sense due to his advocacy of public measures. It is so urged by him, we know, to excite sympathy in those States where the party by which he was elected was united and uninfluenced by the hateful elements of abolitionism. It was in dealing with those elements, in pandering to their caprices and yielding to their haughty demands; was in the vain attempt to buy them into the upport of his administration, to reclaim them bounties and rewards from the pursuit of a fatal sectionalism-it was in abandoning, in truth, the Old Guard of his party for mercenary Hessians of abolitionism, that he sacrificed the confidence of the North.

"Then instead of serving the South, he so managed as to divide, if not annihilate, their allies in the North. He alienated the staunchest men and the truest patriots of the free States from the support of his administration, and in doing so, as much assailed the South (and even more dangerously) than he could have done by joining at once the side of the

Nigger Worshippers. "How, then, can General Pierce appeal to Virginia and South Carolina to re-seat him in the Executive chair? Only by deceiving those States regarding the origin and true cause of his weakness in the North. He has few or no friends here. Are there but few Northern men who are ready to stand by and abide the obligations of the constitution to which the South appeals for guidance in the administration of the government? This is precisely the test point. Has the national spirit of the free States preserved its constitutional purity regarding measures, and lost its honest, its fearless and its just sentiments regarding men? Does it adhear to the cause and denounce those who uphold it? Does it swear fealty to the compact of union and to the equal rights of all the States, and desert the standard of national patriotism and trample under foot the scarred veterans who have borne them in the thickest of the fight? No; the North is true to the South-true to the covenants of union-true to the barmony of the country-true to the spirit and the attributes of the republic, and would serve and promote them all by pro-nouncing judgment of condemnation upon Franklin Pierce. In deserting the men of the North, he deserted the cause of the South—in forfeiting our confidence, he sowed the seeds of dissension in the ranks of those who have ever stood by the Union—he recruited, in fact, for the abolitionists. His weakness here springs from his acts here. If he has been faithful to the South, interpreted by his conduct towards the North, it is policy and not principle that and controlled by such motives, there is no party that can avoid entanglement and disso-lution. In setting aside, then, General Pierce, the North is true to its alliance with the national feeling of the whole country, and, above all acts of friendship performed on behalf of the Union for the benefit of the Southern States by the Northern democracy, that may be set down as the highest, the truest, and the

PURGATORY IN A BLAZE .- Purgatory mountain, near Buchanan, Botetourt county, Va., was on fire last week. The vast sheet of flame, at night, it is said, presented a sublime spectacle. Great destruction of timber and fences was the result.

most patriotic.

CALIFORNIA FOR BUCHANAN .-- LIST

The House of Assembly adopted a resolu tion condemnatory of the election of Banks, as Speaker of the United States House of Reprentatives. The Senate, on the 13th ult., rejected that resolution, and tabled a substitute that California declined to interfere in sectional sensions. This substitute was considered a matter of policy, for the organs of the American party in that State, almost without exception, are bitterly opposed to Banks and his 'sectional" views.

The Democratic State Convention met in Sacramento on the 5th ult., and elected the following delegates to attend the National Convention, to be held at Cincinnati:-P. C. Rust, S. H. Dosh, J. L. Brent, J. H. Hill, D. E. Buel, P. L. Solomon, J. N. Dawley, S. W. Inge. The Convention adopted resolutions approving of the main principles of the Nebraska bill, alias "popular sovereignty," and declared that JAMES BUCHANAN was their first choice for the Presidency.

Measures have been taken for the organization of a nigger worshipping party in California, but there had been no public demonstra-

There was a municipal election in Marys ville, on the 17th ult. The Democrats elected almost their entire ticket, by majorities ranging from 70 to 200. The Know-Nothings, at the State election, carried the city by 400 majority. In September 1855, there were 1,600 votes cast; in March, 1856, 1,500.

MR. DALLAS IN LONDON. We find in the National Intelligencer of yes terday morning the following extract of a private letter from an American gentleman in London to his friend in Washington, dated the

27th ultimo: "Mr. Dallas has every reason to be satisfied with his reception here. Lord Palmerston called on him as soon as he arrived, and in the most friendly way pressed him to dine with him the next day without any form; which he did, and was much pleased with everything that passed. Lord Palmerston has promised to present him to the Queen as soon as she arrives in London. Lady Palmerston also called on Mr. Dallas, with, I believe, Lady Wode-house, wife of Lord Wodehouse, Under Secre-tary of State. The Earl of Ellesmere, being in the country, wrote a most kind note and sent the family admissions to his splendid gallery of paintings in his town house, and stated he would make a point of calling as soon as he came to London, and wished to show them all the civility he possibly could. Many others had done the same. Mr. Oakford, formerly of Philadelphia, now a merchant in London, having applied to Mr. Dallas on the subject of the nissing steamer Pacific, and wishing to prevail on the Admiralty to send a steamer in search of her, Mr. Dallas gave him a letter to Lord Palmerston. Mr. Oakford went on Sunday to Lord Palmerston's private residence, and, although he found him very much engaged with two secretaries writing despatches to Paris, as soon as he received Mr. Dallas's letter he entered immediately on the subject, and introluced Mr. Oakford to Admiral Richards; and t was agreed to send two man-of-war steamers immediately in search of the packet, and they promised to do everything they could to find her. Lord Palmerston wrote a most kind note to Mr. Dallas stating what he had done."

THE PRESIDENCY.

A private letter, received yesterday from California, says that the delegates from that State to the Cincinnati Democratic National Convention, have been instructed to vote for Mr. Buchanan as a candidate for the Presidency, and for Dr. Gwin for the Vice Presidency.

PARODI'S CONCERT. A second Concert will take place this evensisted by Madame Strakosch, M. Strakosch, and Signor Leonardi. The programme is highly attractive, and embraces our national song of the "Star Spangled Banner."

THE STEAMER MERRIMAC.

There will be a gay time at Annapolis today. The President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, and Congressmen, will be present to inspect the United States steamer Merrimac, one of the six vessels heretofore ordered to be built for defensive pur-

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

Sickness of Gen. Walker—The Gold Mines —Army Intelligence—Deaths, &c., &c. |From El Nicaraguense, March 22.]

The city has worn a thoughtful look since Thursday morning. On Wednesday night Gen. Walker complained somewhat of indisposition, but his usual good health and great care of himself induced the belief that he would soon be well. In the morning, however, it was reported that he was worse, and instantly a general feeling of uneasiness seized upon every one. No person could escape the solemn impression-for the welfare of all was too deeply inked with that of the Commander-in-chief to eel quiet when he was sick. Never did the genius of a single man impress itself so tho-roughly as then—never did the mysterious influence of a human mind manifest its power more completely. All other thought was lost in the consideration of one subject, and that subject was felt to contain the fate of a nation. But with the characteristic will of the American people, every man ultimately made up his mind that the General would soon be up; in three days, said the people, he will be able to attend to business. And the prophetic knowledge of three hundred men did not falsify its intuition. To-day General Walker is almost wholly recovered. Providence afflicted him but for a time, that the army might know how essential he was to its safety. Thursday and Friday the doors of the General's quarters were closed, that the utmost quiet might be maintained. Col. Moses, the head of the Medical Department of the army, was unremitting n his attentions to the patient.

From the New York Herald. Another Version of the Affair-Statement of Captain William E. Bushnell.

We are indebted to Captain Wm. E. Bushnell, who came passenger in the George Law, for a copy of El Nicaraguense of the 22d ult., and for the following statement relative to the defeat of a portion of Walker's army by the Costa Ricans :-

CAPT. BUSHNELL'S STATEMENT. I left Virgin Bay on Wednesday, March 25; the reports at Virgin Bay, when I left, were that Col. Schlessinger, with two hundred and fifty men, was met about sixteen miles from Guana Caste, by from eight hundred to one thousand Costa Ricans, and being surprised, he was routed, but soon gained a position which he was confident he could hold until reinforced from Walker's army, which was about seventy miles distant. His reported loss, in-cluding the missing, was about sixty. Walker has from 1,000 to 1,200 men with whom to reinforce Schlessinger, leaving Col. Piper in command of the forces at Granada. Walker's army is composed entirely of Americans, each one of whom is considered equal to three Costa

Ricans.

The military government of Walker has

poved from Granada to Rivas, and the civil

was done on the 24th of March. During the sickness of General Walker the Bishop of Granada ordered prayer to be offered in the cathedral for his restoration; and on the death of Geo. H. Hutchins, a citizen o New York, the Episcopal services was allowed to be read in the cathedral of Granada. The people, as a general thing, are favorable to

From the El Nicaraguense, March 22. We have news of the most cheering and ineresting character from the mining party who eft here on the 8th instant. It appears by statements of Don Carlos Hoffman, who arrived yesterday from the mines, that the party as first prospected in Rio Mico, where gold has long een known to exist, but the result did not quite meet their anticipations. They then pro-'Long Tom' in operation, and in the first hree days took out the value of \$500. Much of the gold is coarse, and several lumps have been taken out, weighing about a half ounce each. The party are in high spirits with the prospects before them. The average yield during the time they have been at work has exceeded \$10 a day to the man. Provisions of all kinds are abundant, except groceries and

From the New York Daily News.

The Central American War. As we expected, the first news from Nicaraua, since the commencement of hostilities, is wisted into a shape the most unfavorable to Jen. Walker. The intelligence placarded, yeserday, on all the newspaper bulletin boards omes through a channel more than suspicious and in such formidable dimensions that, if it were but half true, the renowned "filibuster must have been hung, drawn and quartered by

At some of our city offices the exciting news vas headed "Rout of General Walker's Army," at another " Total defeat of Walker by the Co a Ricans," and at still another, "Rout of 400 Americans by 500 Costa Ricans," according to he different degrees of hostile feeling felt at each to the American colonization cause or he special desire for the sale of extras.

All this made the afternoon pass off in a tate of healthful excitement which was pro nctive of some good, and, we hope, did nooody any harm.

As for the facts in the case, which may be

ead in the cool of this morning, we refer to he true report of Capt. Bushnell, in another olumn, and the telegraphic despatch from the Vicaraguan agent in New Orleans. Moreover, little recollection of the dates and forces tated by the last accounts will show that at the period when the battle, or rather surprise is aid to have occurred, it was a moral impossipility that there could have been at the utmos ver three hundred men with Col. Schlessinger inless his recruits sprang up like the teeth of Cadmus, into armed men, from the logs and stones he left behind him. When we heard of stones he left behind him. the Costa Rican, General Mora, several days ago, the whole country he was traversing warmed with enthusiastic volunteers, among whom were very many French and English officers. His force was then said to be thousands; it now suddenly dwindles to five hun dred, while that of Schlessinger as suddenly wells to four hundred!

This Falstaffian operation may be very in eresting to parties here who gloat over the defeat of the American and democratic progress, and it may be accepted for gospel by several respectable old ladies on the money market but it will hardly go down with any who re-member what the history of Freedom's fight has ever been, or who have carefully read and appreciated Shakspeare.

The sum total of this grand defeat is, that

an affair of advanced guard has taken place-Col. Schlessinger baying marched to meet the enemy, and consequently coming upon when they were in force.

Too rash and impetuous he has suffered urprise, has been repulsed, and has fallen back toward Walker's main body, into a po-sition where he will be able to hold his ground until the full regiments coming up to his sup-port can reach him. Under such circumstances, it is very probable that prisoners from his ment were taken, and that some of his men may have deserted or lost their way in the woods. The prisoners of course, were at once, in violation of every usage known to civilization, butchered in cold blood, and with the greater alacrity perhaps that they were Irish-men and Germans, kindred in blood, religion and feeling to the millions who vote upon our soil, and have wielded arms in its defer

But their gore mingling with that of Americans on the same field of sacrifice has consecrated a common struggle-the brotherhood thus cemented will not be easily dissolved-taking new root upon the teeming Southern isthmus it will fructify afresh at home, and early tidings we doubt not will tell us that a bright page in the history of the young confederation has been stamped with the seal of Santa Rosa!

DIED. On the 13th instant of billious pleurisy, Mrs. ELLEN MURPHY, the dearly beloved wife of Augustus McMuillon, of this city. May she rest [Albany papers please copy.]

MATHEMATICAL DICTIONARY and Cyclopedia of Mathematical Science, com-prising definitions of all the terms employed in Mathematics, an analysis of each branch, and of the whole as forming a single science, by Charles Davies, L. L. D., author of a complete course of Mathematics, and Win. G. Peck, A. M., Assistant Professor of Mathematics United States Military Academy. Just published, and for sale at the Bookstore of R FARNHAM,

AW PARTNERSHIP.—Supreme Court
of the United States.—ROBERT J. WALKER and LOUIS JANIN have formed a copartnership under the name of "WALKER & JANIN," for the argument of cases in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington city, where both will attend throughout the future sessions of that court. They may be addressed at Washington, New York, or New Orleans.

Jan 19—eo3m

DLATED TEA SETS.-I have just re-Pinted Ware that I offer at manufacturer's prices also, a large assortment of Spectacles, of every description; together with a good assortment of pure Silver Ware, of my own manufacture, which will retail at wholesale prices.

418 Penn. avenue, bet. 42 and 6th sts., Sign of the Large Spread Eagle.

BROWN AND SHOOK. GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MER CHANTS, RICHMOND, VA
And Agents for "Kerr's" "Summerdean" Old Rye,
and P. Hanger's "Old Rye" Whisky. Premium and P. brands. All letters promptly answered, and orders filled Feb 20—3m

VALUABLE FARM IN VIRGINIA. A (1.600 Acres) for Sale.—Having leased for a term of years, "The Fauquier White Sulphur Springs" to persons whose high reputation warrants the belief they will be kept in the best style, the undersigned now offers for sale the valuable farm which surrounds the Springs.

It contains upwards of 450 acres of low grounds

-remarkable for extraordinary crops of corn, and capable of being made the best possible meadows. As part of this land yielded 100 bushels of a single acre, in 1853, the twelfth year of successive activation, without manure; and in 1854, bad as was the season, produced 70 bushels—the Farm is easily susceptible of division, and is certainly one

the season, produced 70 busies—the Parit is ensity susceptible of division, and is certainly one of the best in Virginis.

Terms: One-third of the 1st of December next, and the baisnee in one and two years thereafter, with interest from date of delivery.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber by letters addressed to "Warrenton Springs, Virginis," or to Washington, D.C.

May 1—tf THOMAS GREEN.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, on the 17th instant, Mr. SUMNER offered the following resolution, which was adopt Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce

be directed to inquire into the character of the ommerce known as the 'Coolie trade,' by which Chinese in large numbers are transported from their native country in American ships, on alleged contracts of service in distant places; also, to ascertain if the same is not conduced in violation of an existing treaty with China; and to consider if any legislation be expedient with a view to the robibition of this commerce, or to prevent abuses ncident to it, on board American ships, or to extend to it the provisions and penalties of the recent act of Congress regulating the carriage of assengers in merchant vessels."

The Senate discussed, until the hour of adjournent, the Bounty Land bill. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr. FAULK-

NER offered the following resolution, which wa adopted: " Resolved, That the Secretary of State be rejuested to communicate to this House such in formation as may be in possession of the Depart-

ment of State respecting the tariff duties, restric-

tions, prohibitions, and custom-house regulations

applicable to American tobacco in the principal commercial countries of Europe." Mr. PRINGLE, of New York, submitted the fol owing resolution which was agreed to:

" Resolved, That the President of the United

States be requested to have prepared and presented to the House of Representatives a statement howing the appropriations made by the Thirtyfirst, Thirty-second, and Thirty-third Congress listinguishing the appropriations made at each ession of each Congress, distinguishing also the ppropriations made on the recommendation of the President, the heads of Departments, or the heads of bureaus from those that were made without such recommendations, and showing what expenditures have been made by the Govern ent in each fiscal year commencing with the 1st day of July, 1850, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1855; and also what, if any, defalcations have occurred from the 30th day of June, 1850 to he 1st day of July, 1855, and the amount of such defalcations severally, and such other information as may be in his power bearing upon the matters bove mentioned."

The House, in committee of the whole on the tate of the Union considered, but did not dispose of the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency Appropriation bill

IN THE SENATE, yesterday, Mr. SUMNER offered resolution, which was adopted, instructing the ommittee on Patents to consider the expediency of amending the patent laws sofar as to allow the nhabitants of the neighboring British provinces enjoy the benefits of these laws on an equal noting, in all respects, with citizens of the United States.

The Senate took up the bill authorizing and acilitating the construction of a railroad and nagnetic telegraph through the territories of the Inited States, from the Mississippi to the Pacific

Mr. WELLER advocated the passage of the bill. showing the necessity which exists for the contruction of the proposed road. The committee e remarked, designated no route, but left that or the selection of the Secretary of War, the secretary of the Interior, and the Postmaster General, under the direction of the President of the United States. The consideration of the bill was postponed until

he 90th instant

The Senate considered and passed sixteen pri vate bills; and adjourned till Monday.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, two letter om the Secretary of the Navy, addressed to Mr. Senson, the chairman of the Committee on Nava Mairs were read. They, in substance, extend an invitation to members of Congress to visit Annapolis, for the purpose of inspecting the new United States war steamer Merrimac; and saying that the President of the United States and the (Friday) afternoon, and will wait until the Saturday morning's train of cars before proceeding to the

The letters were laid on the table; and, on moion, it was resolved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Monday.

The Committee of Elections reported that Bird B. Chapman, the sitting delegate from Nebraska, is not entitled to his seat, but that Hiram P. Ben-The Deficiency Appropriation bill was con

sidered, and the amendments acted upon reported to the House; when an ajournment until Monday took place.

Supreme Court of the United States. THURSDAY, April 17, 1856.

A. Browning, esq., of New Jersey, was admitted an attorney and counsellor of this court. No. 82. John Bacon et al., appellants, vs. Wm. Robertson et al. The argument of this cause was concluded by Mr. Yerger for the appellants. No. 87. Richard D. Wood et al., appellants.

vs. Alexander C. Davis. This cause was argued by Messrs. St. Geo. T. Campbell and A. Browning for the appellants, and by Mr. Carlisle for the appellee. Adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock

FRIDAY, April 18, 1856.

Hon. J. M. Smiley, of Louisiana, was adnitted an attorney and counsellor of this court. No. 90. Joshua R. Stanford, plaintiff in error, es. Clay Taylor. This cause was argued by Hon. Reverdy Johnson for the plaintiff in error. No. 91. Adam Ogilvie et al., complainants rs. the Knox Insurance Company et al. This cause was submitted to the consideration of the court on the record and printed arguments by Mr. Judah for the complainants, and by Mr. Crawford for the defendants. Adjourned until Monday, 11 o'clock

\$100 REWARD FOR NEGRO BOY home on Monday morning, 11th February, with passes from myself to go on the railroad to Milledgeville, where he had been employed during the session of the Legislature as waiting servanin Brown's Hotel. I learn, however, that he did in Brown's Hotel. I learn, however, that he did not return to Milledgville at all, and has not beek heard of since he left home. He has, doubtless either attempted to make his way off by depending upon his white-man appearance; or has been decoyed away by some designing white person. The above reward will be paid to any one apprehending and returning said Boy; or Fifty Dollars for lodging him in some jail and giving me information. DESCRIPTION.—Gus presents quite a white-man appearance. His complexion is fair, his manners and expression genteel and polite. He is about 30 years old—medium size and weight—hair black and straight—eves grey or blue—the left hand and straight—eyes grey or blue—the left hand somewhat withered and stiffened from diseae, and on laughing one eye is contracted, and mouth drawn to one side. He has a large carbuncle scar on the back of his neck—dresses genteelly and wears a watch. He carries with him a banjo and picks it tolerable well, and sometimes acts the barber. He has often been taken for a white man. The public will please watch out for Gustus, and JOHN H. THOMAS. FORSYTH, Monroe Co., Ga, Feb. 29th 1856.

INDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. Under Shirts and Drawers this day opened, of the Under Shirts and Drawers tons
Under Shirts and Drawers tons
best quality and at low and uniform prices, at
STEVENS'S Sales Room,
Brown's Hotel

Recovery of a Young White Girl from the

From the San Francisco Herald We have received the following interesting account of the rescue of a beautiful young American girl, named Miss Olive Oatmen, from a slavish captivity by the Yuma Indians. The whole narrative is of painful interest:—

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Steamer Sea Bird, at sea, March 9, 1856.

By the last arrival from Fort Yuma, I am enabled to give you the details of the rescue from the Mohave Indians of a young and beautiful American girl, who has been a prisoner for five years. Having made considerable inquiry in Los Angelos and vicinity, I have succeeded in collecting all the facts attending her capture, the murder of her parents, &c., which are willingly placed at your disposal.

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On the 19th of March, 1851, a family of emigrants, named Oatman, from Iowa, en route for California, composed of Lorenzo Oatman, wife and seven children, (three boys and four girls,) while encamped about one hundred and twen ty five miles from the mouth of the Gila river, were attacked by the Mohave Indians, and all but one boy and two girls massacred in cold blood. The boy, in the dark, succeeded in escaping, and was picked up on the following day by a company of emigrants, about forty miles from the scene of the murder. The little fel-low was perfectly exhausted when found, without hat or shoes, and covered with blood. Af ter recovering sufficiently to tell the tale, some of the men started on to ascertain if anything could be done, and on arriving at the fatal place found the boy's version was, alas! too true, the bodies being then half eaten by cavotes, enough, however, was ascertain how that the two youngest girls were missing. The boy is now living at the "Monte," near os Angelos, and distinctly remembers that

orrible night. For years nothing had been heard of thos two young girls, and their fate appeared to be wrapped in mystery. About five months since an article or letter was published in the Los Angelos Star, stating that the Yumao Indians had offered to exchange two female prisoners with the officers at Fort Yuma for beads, blan kets, &c., and that the latter had refused to trade with or purchase the unfortunate sufferers from the Indians. Col. Nauman, U. S. A. who was at that time en route for Fort Yuma immediately inquired into the subject, but found the charges against the officers wholly without foundation; and fearful that by some possibility there might be some prisoners never before heard of, sent out runners to the different tribes offering heavy ransom for their re-covery, in answer to which a Yuma Indian, of he name of Francisco, came in saying, "He could find a young girl ten days travel from the ort." Beads, blankets, &c., were immediately

given him, and in twenty days he returned with Miss Oatman. When brought in she was dressed as all the females of the Yuma Monave Indians, and on a white man approaching hrew herself prostrate on the sand, and would not rise until suitable female garments were brought her. She has almost entirely forgot ten her native tongue, being only able to speak two or three words. Being asked in the Indian language her name, she replied "Olive Oatman;" is tatooed on the and bears the marks of hard slavery. Her arms, wrists, and hands are largely developed. was a slave for two years with the Mohaves. who sold her to the Yumas. Her youngest sister died about six mouths before the rescuof Miss Olive. The hair of the younger lady being of a light golden color, the Indiana colored it black—using a dye made from the bark of the meskeet tree. She was then eleven years old when taken prisoner, which will make her sixteen now, though she is more fully de-veloped than many girls of twenty. The officers at the fort have clubbed together,

making up a purse for her, and furnishing such clothing as is necessary; also, have placed he in charge of a female residing there, and where every care and attention will be paid to all her wants, and until any relations or friends may come forward to relieve the poor girl from her present dependent position, and endeavor to wean her from all savage tastes, or desire to return to Indian life. I hope that some of our philanthropic San Francisco ladies will offer their services to either provide a home for her, or use their influence in procuring her admis sion to the Orphan Asylum.

JOS. A. FORT. Pacific Ex. Co's Messenger, Southern Coast. The Sisters of Mercy, of San Francisco, have notified the friends of Miss Oatman, the young lady recently rescued from the Indians that they will receive her into their care.

Death from Jumping Rope. We understand that a little girl named Trask, connected with one of the primary schools in East Boston, died a day or two since from excess of exertion in jumping rope. It is said that she jumped about two hundred times without stopping. She was immediately after taken ill and died the next day. This is not the first death from the same cause which we have had occasion to record, and should be a warning to children not to indulge in excessive exer ise.—Boston Journal.

Damages Awarded. Mr. Thomas Martin, a printer, from Balti more, who some time since started a newspaper at Lock Haven, Pa., to advocate the caus of the American party, has recovered \$103 33 damages from Mr. Pearce, a member of Con-gress from that district. It is alleged that large promises were made to Mr. Martin to leave Baltimore and start the paper; that Mr. Pearce figured conspicuously in said promises, and that said promises were never fulfilled; and hence the suit, which was decided by arbitra-

The U. S. sloop of war Portsmouth now at the Gosport (Va.) navy yard, will sail for the East Indies about the 25th inst.

The first private execution in Virginia took place in Bedford county last Friday week, when a slave was hung for killing Captain Robinson.

CARD. GEORGE MASON.

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Indianola, Calhoun County, Tsxas. Practices in the Courts of the Tenth Judicial District; also in the Supreme and Federal Courts at Austin and Galveston.

Hon. A. P. Butler, U. S. Senator, S. Carolina. Hon. D. R. Atchison, U. S. Senator, Missouri. R. M. T. Hunter, U. S. Senator, Virginia. James M. Mason. U. S. Senator, Virginia. Gen. S. Cooper. Adj. Gen. U. S. A. Wash., D. C. Thomas Green, esq., Washington, D. C. C. G. Jamison, Pres't Bank of Balt., Balt., Md.

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etc., see special advertisements.

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arties interested. JOHN C. DEVEREUX, No. 90 Broadway, corner of Wall street, New York city.

M. THOMPSON, N. B.—J. C. Devereux is a Commissioner of ti Court of Claims. Feb 7—3tawtfif

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